

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. V.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1824.

No. 249.

## PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington.		Fayetteville.		Newbern.		Petersburg.	
		Nov. 6.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 11.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 22.
randy, Cogniac, - - -	gall.	125 a 130	125 a 150	150	130	130	130	130	130
Apple, - - - - -	lb.	40	45	40	45	50	30	50	50
Peach, - - - - -	lb.	11	12	9	10	7 1/2	9	7	8
corn, - - - - -	bu.	33	34	31	32	32	35	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	16	20	10	15	20	25	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	19	21	20	22	18	20	18	25
oat, - - - - -	bu.	45	50	40	45	35	40	35	40
oat, - - - - -	bu.	121	13	12	13	12	13	13	14
oat, - - - - -	bu.	10	12	12	14	15	16	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	75	80	65	75	—	—	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	600	650	425	450	500	600	500	700
oat, - - - - -	bu.	80	100	90	125	100	125	90	100
oat, - - - - -	bu.	40	42	43	45	40	50	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	8500	9000	10080	11200	—	—	8500	10000
oat, - - - - -	bu.	10	11	7	8	8 1/2	9	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	140	200	250	300	—	—	200	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	28	30	27	29	24	28	30	30
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	500	800	—	—	550	650
oat, - - - - -	bu.	90	100	80	100	90	100	125	150
oat, - - - - -	bu.	70	75	70	80	75	85	75	80
oat, - - - - -	bu.	37 1/2	40	42 1/2	45	40	42 1/2	37	40
oat, - - - - -	bu.	300	—	350	400	350	375	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	1100	1200	—	—	950	1050
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	90	100	65	75	75	85
oat, - - - - -	bu.	60	63	90	—	60	—	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	850	1000	900	1150	900	1100	850	1250
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	17	19	18	20	15	22
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	150	175	—	—	150	160
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	120	120	—	—	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	115
oat, - - - - -	bu.	400	450	300	375	—	—	300	1000
oat, - - - - -	bu.	8	10	6	7	8	10	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	75	80	—	—	90	87
oat, - - - - -	bu.	35	37 1/2	32 1/2	35	35	40	30	35
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	250	400	—	—	250	440
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	125	150	160	175	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	—	—	200	225	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	200	325	—	—	—	—
oat, - - - - -	bu.	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY DENNIS HEARTT,  
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish  
to have the paper discontinued at the expiration  
of the year, will be presumed as desiring  
continuance until countermanded. And  
paper will be discontinued until all arrears  
are paid, unless at the option of the pub-  
lisher.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines  
or inserted three times for one dollar, and  
five cents for each continuance.  
Advertisements received by the printer, and  
of the postmasters in the state.  
All letters upon business relative to the pa-  
per must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a  
library of literary pursuits, are invited to fa-  
vor us with communications.

The semi-annual examina-  
tion of the students under the care of the  
Wm. Bingham will commence on the 6th  
of the month. The exercises of the  
term will be resumed on the first Monday  
of January. Board on moderate terms may be  
found in respectable families.  
November 6. 48-2w

## Virginia Conference.

THE Virginia Conference will commence  
its next session on Thursday the 24th  
of February, 1825, in Oxford, Granville coun-  
ty, N. C.

## L. Skidmore.

member 6. 48—  
The Raleigh, Newbern, Salisbury, Nor-  
folk, Petersburg, Richmond and Lynchburg  
papers will confer a favor upon many by  
giving the above notice an insertion.

## NEW GOODS.

Wm. Kikland & Son,  
are receiving their fall supply of  
Dry Goods, Cullery, Hard-  
ware, and Groceries,  
which they will sell low for cash, or to punc-  
tuators.  
Nov. 10. 48—

WILL be sold on Monday the 1st day of  
Orange county court, at the Market  
place in Hillsborough, a negro man named  
K, a blacksmith, late the property of Je-  
Whitted, deceased.

## James Webb, Executor,

of Wm. Whitted, deceased.  
November 8. 48-3w

## CHEAP CASH STORE.

MES KYLE, formerly of Richmond, Vir-  
ginia, is now opening in the large brick  
store formerly occupied by Hugh Campbell,  
three hundred and eighty nine packages

of Goods, Hardware, Gro-  
ceries, &c.  
which will be offered, wholesale and re-  
tail, at reduced prices. A constant supply of

BOLTING CLOTHS.  
Goods will be received by every arrival  
New York.  
Hillsborough, N. C. Oct. 27. 48-4w

## 166 PACKAGES European, India and Domes- tic Dry Goods,

well selected for this market and adapted to  
the season, are now opened and offered at  
wholesale and retail, at a small advance from  
cost.

ALSO,  
15 Cases Straw Bonnets,  
100 Neats Hand Boxes,  
5 Trunks Shell, Ivory, Brass and Imitation  
Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool Hats, &c.  
Country merchants, are respectfully invited  
to call and examine the goods and prices.  
E. E. Lewis.  
Fayetteville, Oct. 28. 48-6w

H. G. Nelson,  
HAS received by the latest arrivals from  
New York and Philadelphia, one hun-  
dred packages BOOTS and SHOES, well se-  
lected for this market.

ALSO,  
100 Doz. Pocket Books and Wallets,  
20 do. Goat Skins,  
15 do. Coloured Morocco Skins,  
12 do. Lining Skins,  
50 Reams Writing Paper,  
10 Cases Wool Hats,  
20 Doz. Morocco Hats,  
40 Boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins, &c. &c.  
All of which are offered at wholesale, at a  
small advance from cost. Merchants from the  
country, are respectfully invited to call and  
examine the above goods and prices.  
Fayetteville, Oct. 28. 48-6w

## J. F. & John Lippitt, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Offer for sale for cash or produce,

15 Hhds. SUGAR,  
35 Bbls. do.  
30 do. Loaf do.  
65 Bags Coffee,  
20 do. Pepper, Alapice and Ginger,  
20 Hhds. Molasses,  
25 Bbls. N. E. Rum,  
10 do. Northern-Gin,  
5 do. Malaga Wine,  
200 Kegs Cut Nails and Brads, assorted,  
4d to 40d.  
30 Tons Swedes Iron, assorted,  
1000 lbs. German Steel,  
1350 do. Blistered do.  
250 do. Cast do.  
1500 do. Hoop Iron, 2000 do. Sheet Iron.  
2500 Share Moulds,  
1500 Bushels Liverpool Salt,  
700 do. Sound do.  
40 Boxes No. 10, Cotton Cards,  
10 do. No. 6, Wool do.  
50 do. 8 by 10, WINDOW GLASS,  
10 do. 10 by 12, do.  
100 Reams Wrapping Paper,  
25 do. Writing do.  
50 Kegs Dupont H. F. Powder,  
3 do. Shot, assorted,  
2 do. Bar Lead,  
10 Bbls. Tanner's Oil,  
20 do. Mackerel,  
20 half do.  
8 Crates Stone Jugs, assorted,  
1500 lbs. Salt Petre,  
500 do. Allum,  
500 do. Brimstone,  
Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine.  
With an assortment of PAINTS, OIL and  
DYE STUFFS.  
ALSO—A constant supply of Cotton Ma-  
chine Cards.  
Oct. 28. 1824. 48-8w

CASH,  
WILL be given for good notes and judg-  
ments. Apply to  
Wm. H. Whitted.  
Nov. 3. 48-2w

## To Journeymen Taylors.

TWO first rate Journeymen Taylors, will  
meet with constant employment by im-  
mediate application to the subscribers.  
Cooley & McKay.  
N. B. They have just received the latest  
New York fall fashions.  
Nov. 2. 48—

## Fayetteville.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO. have received  
their fall importation of DRY GOODS,  
direct from England and New York. Their  
assortment includes almost every article need-  
ed in a country store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come  
and buy, on as liberal terms of credit as are  
given by any importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town, have imported  
so largely this season, that the amount of  
goods here, at present, far exceeds that of  
any former time in our experience.

The stock of GROCERIES, is equally ex-  
tensive. Country dealers, therefore, have ma-  
ny more advantages now than heretofore, in  
this market.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25. 48-2m

## Hardware & Cutlery.

DAVID B. CRANE & CO. have just re-  
ceived their fall importation of Hardware  
and Cutlery, direct from England—Their  
present assortment consists of almost every  
article usually kept in a country store, and is  
much larger than usual; which they offer at  
WHOLESALE, to responsible country deal-  
ers, on a liberal credit.  
Fayetteville, Oct. 25. 48-2m

## NEW FALL GOODS.

CALIN & MOORE, adopt this method of  
informing their friends and customers  
that they are receiving an extensive and ele-  
gant assortment of

## Staple and Fancy Goods,

direct from New York and Petersburg. They  
deem it unnecessary to annex a long list of  
articles, with handsome names, but recom-  
mend to all persons who wish to purchase  
goods on the lowest and best terms, to give  
them a call, as they may be assured that their  
stock embraces a new and splendid assort-  
ment, selected with great care and attention  
in the markets of New York and Petersburg  
and purchased with cash. All persons are  
therefore desired to call and examine for  
themselves.  
October 25. 48-4w

## Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,  
OFFER FOR SALE  
Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig  
Harness, Wagon Gear,  
BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on  
short credit; and will receive in payment  
Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Flank  
any kind of Produce.  
Feb. 12, 1824.

## State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1824.

Thomas Griffin } Original Attachment, levied in  
vs. John L. Kirk } the hands of John Scott, esq.  
and he summoned as garni-  
shee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court,  
that the defendant is not an inhabitant of  
this state; it is therefore ordered, that publi-  
cation be made in the Recorder, for three  
months successively, for the defendant, John  
L. Kirk, to appear here at the next term of  
this court, to be held on the third Monday in  
March next, and plead to issue, otherwise  
judgment by default will be had against him.

Test,  
A. B. Bruce, C. S. C.  
Price adv. \$462 1/2. 44-3m

## State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1824.

John King } Original attach-  
vs. John and Wm. Pendergrast } ment.

IT appearing to the court, that the defen-  
dants are not inhabitants of this state: It  
is ordered that publication be made in the  
Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that  
unless they appear at the next term of this  
court, to be held on the fourth Monday in  
November next, reply to the property levied,  
and plead to issue, that judgment by default  
will be entered against them.

Test,  
J. Taylor, Clerk.  
Price adv. \$4 3/4. 39-3m

## ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and  
Musicians.

YOU are hereby ordered to attend a drill  
muster, at David Mebane's, esq. on the  
16th November next, equipt as the law di-  
rects for drill and also to hold a court marshal.  
By order,

Howel T. Hicks,  
Adjutant of the 2d Orange Regiment.

## NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to RICHARD  
A. L. COOK, for post office or other ac-  
counts, will do well to call and settle the  
same, and save cost, as otherwise they may  
expect to settle with an officer.

R. L. Cook.  
Oct. 18. 45-3w

The Shorter Catechism,  
For sale at this office.

## From the British Traveller.

## LOUIS XVIII.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France,  
Count de Provence, second son of Louis  
XV. was born at Versailles, November  
17, 1755. From his earliest years he  
manifested a timid and reserved dispo-  
sition. Educated with his two brothers,  
the Duke de Berri (afterwards Louis  
XVI.) and Count d'Artois, he always  
displayed a greater reserve towards his  
elder than his younger brother. He  
made considerable acquisitions in clas-  
sical literature, and bore the reputa-  
tion of being an elegant scholar and a  
man of wit. At an early period of his life  
he aspired to the character of a politi-  
cian. Soon after the accession of his  
brother, Louis XVI., he put a small  
pamphlet into the hands of the latter,  
entitled, "Mes Pensee's." Louis XVI.  
meeting him next day in the gallery at  
Versailles, said to him coarsely enough,  
"Brother, henceforward keep your  
thoughts to yourself." This rebuff did  
not discourage him, and profiting by  
the first appearance of confusion, he be-  
gan, in form, to intrigue against Louis  
XVI. and Marie Antoinette. At the as-  
sembly of the Notables, his bureau was  
in open opposition to all the others.

This prince had calculated long the  
means of at least procuring himself to  
be nominated regent of the kingdom.  
He varied in his projects. The last  
which he adopted was that of reviving  
the system of grand feudatories, and  
hence he acquired considerable prop-  
erty in every province, in order to have a  
sovereignty in all. It was he who had,  
by means of the duke of Fitzjames, the  
papers laid before the parliament of Pa-  
ris, which were to prove the bastardy of  
the children of Louis XVI. on the alleg-  
ed ground of impotence. It is also said,  
that the affair of the Marquis de Farra-  
s, who was to carry off the king to Pe-  
rouse, was the work of monsieur, who  
was then to have been proclaimed  
regent. It is understood that there was  
a kind of race between him and the  
Duke of Orleans, in ingratiating them-  
selves with the most active of the French  
revolutionists.—Finding himself out-  
generalled by the duke, and becoming  
alarmed for his own safety, he imparted  
his fears to Louis XVI., and in an ill-fated  
hope persuaded that unhappy monarch  
and the rest of the royal family, to join  
in his project of flying the kingdom.  
On the 20th of June, 1791, he fled se-  
cretly from Paris, at the same time as  
Louis XVI., but by a different and  
more fortunate route. While his royal  
brother was led back from Varennes, to  
prison and a scaffold, the Count de Pro-  
vence escaped to Coblenz, where he  
organized the system of emigration, and  
by his intrigues in the interior, accel-  
erated the progress of the revolution. He  
sent accredited agents, in his own name,  
to all the princes of Europe.—He cor-  
rupted Dumourier, and his intrigues  
against the queen became so flagrant,  
that the court of Vienna directed him to  
disband his army. Banished from Colog-  
ne by the elector, repulsed from Vien-  
na by the emperor, Monsieur, then  
known by the title of Count de Lille,  
went first to Poland, and afterwards  
to Mittau, from which place, after the  
peace of Tilsit, he removed to this  
country, and took up his residence at  
Hartwell. Thence, at the moment  
when his cause had been solemnly  
abandoned by all the powers of Eu-  
rope, it was contrived by the intrigues  
of Talleyrand that he should be called  
to ascend the throne of France. The al-  
lied monarchs had pledged themselves  
to the expulsion of Bonaparte, but had  
disclaimed any interference with the  
French nation as to the form of their gov-  
ernment, or the choice of their ruler.  
It was the known wish of the emperor  
of Austria, and in this, it was under-  
stood, his allies concurred, that the  
choice should fall upon Napoleon's son.  
But whilst the French marshals were  
occupied in procuring, as a preliminary  
measure, the reluctant resignation of  
Bonaparte, Talleyrand suddenly assem-  
bled the French senate, which pronoun-  
ced a decree of forfeiture against Bonaparte,  
and freely elected Louis Stanislaus  
Xavier to the throne, on the con-  
dition of his accepting a project of con-  
stitution, which they had drawn up. The  
decree of the senate was communicated  
to the emperor Alexander, an hour or  
two before the marshals reached his  
presence with Napoleon's resignation  
in favour of his son; and the emperor  
decided, that the allies, in virtue of their  
previous declarations, must be bound  
by the decree of the senate in favour  
of Louis.

Louis entered Paris, without the for-  
mality of accepting the constitution, and  
ascended the throne, not in virtue of the  
decree of the senate, with the consent of  
the allied powers, but in his own right,  
as Louis XVIII. As an act of free grace  
he granted his people a charter contain-  
ing large and liberal provisions; and, for  
a short time his government was ex-

tremely popular. But the emigrant nobles  
and clergy, who returned in his  
train, soon began to manifest pretensions  
which alarmed the purchasers of the  
church lands and confiscated estates.  
Bonaparte, apprized of the general dis-  
content of the French, hastened from  
his retreat at Elba, landed on the French  
coast with only 1000 followers, and, in  
the course of a few days, was again mas-  
ter of the capital and the kingdom; and  
Louis XVIII. was again compelled to  
seek an asylum in a foreign territory.  
A new coalition was formed against Bonaparte,  
with an express renunciation of  
any engagement to restore the expelled  
monarch. During the preparations for  
the new war, repeated attempts were  
made to induce Bonaparte to confirm  
his act of resignation in favour of his son;  
but this advice he obstinately rejected,  
until his ascent came too late to produce  
the intended effect. Louis XVIII. retir-  
ed no farther than Flanders, and after  
the celebrated victory at Waterloo, he  
followed in the rear of the Duke of Wel-  
lington's army, entered his capital, and  
resumed the reins of government. From  
that period the whole of his govern-  
ment has been in opposition to the let-  
ter and spirit of the most essential pro-  
visions of his boasted charter.

## The Present King of France.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

Charles Philip Count D'Artois, who  
has just ascended the throne of France,  
is the youngest brother of Louis XVI.  
and was born October 9, 1757—con-  
sequently is now 67 years old. He was  
married in 1773, when only 16 years of  
age, to a daughter of the king of Sar-  
dinia, who died in England in 1805,  
leaving him only two children, the Duke  
of Angouleme and the late Duke of Ber-  
ry. The Duke of Angouleme, who is  
now the heir apparent to the throne, was  
born in 1775 and was married in 1797  
to his cousin Maria Theresa the only  
daughter of Louis XVI. but has no chil-  
dren. The Duke of Berry, born in 1778,  
married a daughter of the king of Naples,  
and was assassinated in Paris, by Louvel,  
in February 1820, and left, at his death,  
only an infant daughter.—The Duke of  
Bordeaux, a posthumous son, was born  
in September 1820, and next to his un-  
cle the Duke of Angouleme, is heir to  
the throne. After these, we believe the  
king of Spain is next in succession.

In his early youth, the Count D'Ar-  
tois was distinguished for his gaiety and  
dissipation even in the corrupt court of  
Louis XV. But we hear little of him  
previous to the revolution, except on  
two occasions; the one, a duel which he  
fought with the Duke of Bourbon in  
1778, which terminated without injury  
to either party; and the other, a journey  
which he made with a princely equip-  
age, to the camp of St. Roach near Gi-  
braltar in 1792, from whence he returned  
in about three weeks, covered with  
glory, having actually visited the French  
batteries, in company with the Duke de  
Crillon. For this daring enterprise he  
was created on his return knight of the  
order of St. Louis. Our countryman  
Barlow alludes to him in the following  
lines of the *Conspiracy of Kings*.

What new-made charm can dissipate your  
fears?

Can Artois' sword, that erst near Calpe's wall,  
Where Crillon fought, and Elliot was to fall,  
Burn'd with the fire of fame, but harmless  
burn'd?

For sheath'd the sword remain'd, and in its  
sheath return'd.

From the commencement of the re-  
volution, the Count D'Artois was among  
the most zealous defenders of the royal  
prerogative, and soon became so obnoxious  
to the people that he found it  
necessary to seek his personal safety  
in flight. In July 1789 he escaped from  
Paris by night, and repaired to Turin,  
where he placed himself under the pro-  
tection of his father-in-law, the king of  
Sardinia. From that time until 1795 he  
was engaged in different parts of Eu-  
rope, in exciting or supporting the con-  
federacy against France, and was pro-  
tected in succession by the king of Prus-  
sia, the emperor of Austria, and the em-  
press of Russia. In July 1795 he repaired  
to England, and continued to reside  
there till 1814, when the success of the  
allies induced him to visit Germany,  
that he might be at hand to profit by  
the chances of war. Having been created  
by his brother Lieutenant General of  
the kingdom, he entered Paris on the  
12th of April, when he received the  
congratulations of Talleyrand, the presi-  
dent of the provisional government. He  
continued to exercise the royal authori-  
ty, in the name of his brother, until the  
restoration of Louis the XVIII. During  
"the hundred days" of Bonaparte's  
reign, after his escape from Elba, the  
Count D'Artois resided at Ghent, and  
returned to Paris with the king in July  
1815. He soon afterwards received the  
office and title which he enjoyed previ-  
ous to the revolution—that of colonel-  
general of the Swiss guards.—Since the



the restoration of his brother, he has taken but little part in public affairs, except occasionally as a member of the chamber of peers.

The Count D'Artois has been usually ranked among the ultras both in his political and religious opinions. He is said to possess more talent than his brother, but less good nature. From an engraved portrait of him which we have recently seen, we should infer that he was naturally an intelligent man, but exhausted by a life of dissipation. His figure is spare, and his countenance bears the marks of extreme old age.

The intelligence contained in the following extract is beyond all question true, and it may be regarded as evidence furnished by Alexander himself, in that interior policy by which he governs his own dominions, of the falsehood and rottenness of the principles by which he supports the holy alliance. As a member of that detestable confederation, he endeavors to extirpate every vestige of freedom; as a monarch of Russia he allows it in its fullest latitude. He persecutes with fire and sword in other nations what he cherishes, patronizes and encourages in his own. He is now preparing the territories and provinces which constitute an integral part of his empire, to assume hereafter the port and character of independent states—his colonies are nothing but future republics put out to nurse.

Balt. Amer.

#### THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

Translated from the *Revue Encyclopedique* for the New York Daily Advertiser.

That which merits the deepest attention in the policy of the Russian government, is exhibited in the art of assimilating conquered nations with the empire. Since the times of Rome, whose laws seem to have been planned for the conquest of the world, no country has been constituted, like Russia, for the extension and the preservation of its acquisitions. Russia, like Rome, having perceived it necessary to form her empire of a crowd of nations, differing in religion, manners and language, has established a rule allowing to each all those things which are held dearer than political existence. Thus all religions are tolerated; may more, they are equally protected. Their exercise is public and peaceable, even in those parts of the empire inhabited by people of different faiths. Each religion has its own temples, altars and ministers. In Petersburg, for example, are erected places of worship for Greeks, Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants in all their varieties of Lutherans, Calvinists, &c. In the southern provinces, Islamism is freely professed by those who obeyed the laws of Mahomet before they were reduced to the Russian government. In the east there are still idolaters; and the government does not persecute their idolatry, well knowing that in the course of time by the progress of improvement, men will rise of themselves to a purer belief, to a system better fitted to our nature, and less opposed to the majesty of the Creator.

Russia never attempts by violent measures to make conquered nations forget the language of their ancestors; that intellectual inheritance with which are always connected so many delightful recollections and hereditary virtues; but the government trusts to the insensible but efficacious operation of those relative circumstances which render it for the interest of every man to learn the language of his conqueror as advancing with bold strides along the path of civilization. With these circumstances also are combined all those which flow from the intercourse of men drawn from different nations, and assembled under the same standards; and finally, all the motives of ambition, and the hope of private or public fortune, which sooner or later induce the conquered to acquire and to employ alone the language of the conqueror.

It is further permitted to every people to preserve its own customs and manners. The Tartars are allowed to fight as they have done ever since the times of the Parthians and Scythians; the government having contented itself with forming chosen bodies of this irregular cavalry, to place them in the ranks of the imperial guard, to offer them as a model to the barbarous bands which by degrees have learnt all that was necessary to increase their force in discipline and exercise. Already 40,000 Cossacs on the borders of the Don and Dnieper, are organized into regular mounted lancers and other light armed troops, with well mounted and well managed light artillery. This immense body of cavalry, ready at the first signal to march in a body, lives encamped in a territory which furnishes them with the necessities of subsistence.

Military enthusiasm is the ruling passion among these tribes, who have heretofore never known any other path to renown than that of battle. When the French army had penetrated into the interior of Russia in 1812, this body of Tartar cavalry rose like one man, took up their line of march in a terrible winter, hungry for their prey, and pursued without pity the victims of a devouring climate. "Companions!" they would cry to each other, enraged at the valor of our soldiers even in the midst of their misery and nakedness; "Companions! what a shame it will be to us if we leave these skeletons to rise from their graves

and escape us? And so saying, they would throw themselves upon the remains of our phalanxes with redoubled fury. This is the support which Russia may rely upon obtaining in the time of need from the most uncivilized part of her population.

We must therefore acknowledge this disagreeable but incontestable truth, which is forced upon us by an examination into the state of things, that from the Baltic to the Adriatic, from the mouths of the Batture to that of the Visula, the unhappy system adopted by the great Germanic powers, irresistibly urges the inhabitants of an immense zone of provinces to stretch out their arms towards the Muscovite dominion. Germany has but one way to escape the dangers which threaten her; and that is to imitate Russia in the depths of her views and the generosity of her measures towards her subjects.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### FROM MEXICO.

Files of Mexican papers to September 8th, with files to different dates from Guadalajara, and Jalapa, have been received at New York.

The supreme executive power, provisionally named by the general constituent sovereign congress, to all who shall see and understand these presents, know: That the said sovereign congress have decreed as follows:

No. 62. The general constituent sovereign congress of the United Mexican States have pleased to decree as follows:

1. The commerce and traffic of slaves is forbidden in the territory of the United Mexican States, from whatever nation they may come, and under whatever flag.

2. Any slave which may be introduced contrary to the tenor of the preceding article, shall be free as soon as they touch the Mexican territory.

3. Any vessel, whether national or foreign, in which slaves have been transported or introduced into the Mexican territory, shall be immediately confiscated, with the remainder of its cargo; and the owner, and the purchaser, the captain, the master, and the pilot, shall suffer the punishment of ten years' imprisonment.

4. This law shall have effect from the very day of its publication; but with regard to the penalties prescribed in the preceding article, they shall not go into effect until six months after, on account of the colonists, who, in virtue of the law of the 14th of October last, on the colonization of the isthmus of Huastaca, are landing slaves for the purpose of introducing them into the Mexican territory.

The supreme executive power shall cause this to be understood, and shall take the measures necessary for its fulfillment, by having it printed, published, and circulated. Mexico, July 13, '24.

Ignacio Zaldivar, president; Dometrio de Castillo, deputy secretary; Jose Ignacio Gonzalez Calahorra, deputy secretary.

(SUMMARY.)—General Victoria, having been sent to Cajaca on account of some difficulties, his army was freely admitted into the city, and effected an immediate unconditional submission to the government, without shedding a drop of blood. The people have thrown themselves on the clemency of the confederacy. Some disaffection and disturbances exist in the province of Sinaloa, but they produce no serious concern.

The prospectus of a new paper, began at Guadalajara, called "El Nivel," promises to furnish notices of American antiquities, together with statistical and other kinds of important information concerning that interesting country.

The congress of Vera Cruz, on the 19th August, passed a decree to prevent the debarkation on their coast, of passengers brought by a Spanish squadron from Havana to the castle of Illus, until the will of the supreme government should be signified. It was at first reported to belong to a great Spanish fleet; but the alarm subsided on discovery that it contained only passengers, and four or five hundred soldiers for fort.

The sovereign congress has published a decree recognizing the "United Provinces of the Centre of America," not including, however, the province of Chiapas, to which another decree relates, dated in May last.

##### LATE VICTORY IN PERU.

The ample official details which we gave yesterday (says the *Baltimore Federal Gazette*) of Bolivar's brilliant victory in Peru, are on many grounds very satisfactory, and the event, though not immediately decisive of the fate of the whole of the royal army, is extremely important. The cavalry corps was the pride and boast of that army; it long enabled Canterac to execute movements which, without it, he could not have attempted; it was chiefly composed of European Spaniards, admirably mounted and long-inured to war and to the climate, accustomed to and well acquainted with all the difficulties of the country; their frequent marches between Upper and Lower Peru, their numerous advances and retreats, had informed them of every pass, and they were thus enabled successfully to forage for, and to cover the movements of the royal infantry. Deprived of this important arm, it is easy to see that Canterac loses a shield which he cannot recover—such a loss leaves the remains of his army exposed to certain destruction, as soon as it comes in contact with any thing near an equal force commanded by Bolivar, whose genius, skill and intrepidity seem on every occasion in the field to make fully up for a deficiency of numbers.

In this victory he obtained a great advantage, not merely in destroying so important a portion of his enemy, but in capturing three hundred horse finely trained and equipped for service. This operates doubly against Canterac, and the consequence may be expected to be fatal to him. He may, no doubt, have made another stand, but the first general battle he fights subsequent to this loss will in all probability be his last in Peru. That the victory was obtained as stated in the official account published yesterday, there is no reason whatever to doubt; the possession of the field after the battle, the flight of Canterac, and the well known fact that Bolivar, in the whole course of his military career, has never published a false or exaggerated account of a victory, are sufficient evidence of its truth; and that it was achieved by an inferior force, appears equally certain, because the amount and quality of the royal cavalry have been long matters of notoriety and boast; and it is well known that Bolivar had, or indeed could have but a small cavalry with him. We now look forward with more than usual confidence, to the speedy emancipation of Peru from the royal yoke of Spain, an event important to the world, particularly so to the commercial interests of our country.

Should the force already with him not enable Bolivar to terminate the war, the reinforcements destined for the service and which have most likely joined him before this time, must accomplish the purpose. Relating to this part of the subject, the following is an extract of a private letter, dated

Panama, Sept. 7.

"I send you herewith a despatch from the army of Peru. The campaign is opened gloriously by Bolivar, and you may rest assured that he will wind it up equally so. The first brigade of the division under general Vazro is arrived here—the second is expected in a few days. This reinforcement will enable the Liberator to consummate his work in Peru. We expect transports every day."

##### FROM PERU.

Lieut. Hunter, of the frigate United States, capt. Hull, arrived at Philadelphia in the schooner Utility, from Chagres, which vessel he brought home, the captain, mate, and one seaman having died at Chagres. Lieut. Hunter brings the official account, printed at Truxillo on the 17th August, of Bolivar's victory over the cavalry of Canterac. The lieutenant was himself at Truxillo after this event. On the 15th August, there was a public rejoicing for it; a splendid dinner and ball was given by the prefect of the place, and the heads of our government toasted on the occasion.

Lieut. Hunter considers the patriot cause as almost certain of entire success. Bolivar was extremely popular. Capt. Hull was to sail on a cruise from Callao the day after the departure of the lieutenant, who has brought despatches from him to our government. On board the frigate United States, every one was well.

##### FRANCE AND HAYTI.

New York, Nov. 2.

We have been favoured with the following proclamation of the president of Hayti, which we translate at length. It will be seen that all prospect of an amicable arrangement with France is at an end; and that the consequences are appreciated and will be properly encountered. The proclamation is written with vigor, and both in sentiment and style is creditable to the source whence it proceeds.

##### REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

Port-au-Prince, Oct. 6, 1824.

Jean Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti. The envoys which on the invitation given me, I had sent to France to treat of the recognition of the independence of Hayti, have returned here. Their mission has not accomplished the result which there was reason to hope from it, because the French government, incredible as it may appear, still claims a right of sovereignty over this country. This pretension, which it appeared to have renounced, can never be admitted; and it furnishes a new proof, as I have already proclaimed, that our best guarantee is our unshaken resolution; and also shows how far our distrust and the measures I have taken were well grounded. Under these circumstances it becomes you more than ever, to refer to the directions of my proclamation of the 6th January last, and the private instructions which have followed it. Press with activity all the necessary works; put in good order the artillery and munitions of every kind. Let nothing be neglected. Put in requisition the workmen of the army, and even if it be necessary, private individuals, to have in readiness the gun carriages which are yet unfinished. Do every thing in such a manner, that in case of invasion by the enemy you may not be retarded in any one point. Remember your duties, your responsibility, and act accordingly.—The national honor demands, (you will not lose sight of this) that safety and quiet be assured to those strangers, who upon the public faith, guaranteed by the constitution, may be residing in this country. Protect them and their property, so that

they may be in the most perfect security. It will be a sufficient reflection to be sensible of the infamy which will be thrown upon the nation, if under any circumstances we shall act otherwise. Destroy the implacable enemies who shall place their sacrilegious feet upon our territory, but let us never disgrace our cause by a dishonorable action. In sending deputies to arrange the forms of a recognition of our independence I yielded to the request made to me by the agents of the government of the king of France. It was necessary to do it, for my own peace of mind, and in fact, to fix the opinion of the nation on this important point. I believe in this respect, that I performed my duty; but I have the satisfaction of declaring that I have not been deceived.

The republic is free, it is forever independent—since we are determined to bury ourselves under its ruins, rather than submit to a stranger. In the meanwhile the enemies of Hayti rashly count upon division amongst us. What folly, and at the same time what duplicity! Let us be eternally united: Faithful to our duties, we shall be, with the assistance of the Almighty, forever invincible.

"BOYER."

We have examined a series of London papers down to the 30th September. The ceremonial of the interment of one king, and the installation of another, in France, occupy the journals of both sides of the channel. The London Courier, which derides our bustle in the reception of La Fayette, argues that the entry of the successor of Louis XVIII. into his capital should be as "grand and imposing" as possible. "Common minds," says the editor of the Courier, "are held in awe by the outward splendor of royalty, and even for those of higher order, these solemn plausibilities, as Burke calls them, have their charm." But it seems that republicans are not to be allowed any plausibilities which tend to fortify their political principles and attachments. The Courier remarks—"In some of the American papers it is delicately stated that La Fayette pays nothing for his board. We have not yet seen that the *Nation's Guest* has been furnished with pocket money." This sneer will be repeated all over Europe, if our congress, or the state legislatures, should not provide La Fayette with pocket money for life. *Nat. Gaz.*

It is again reported the heavy fish duty has been taken off in Spain.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his friend in New York.

Smyrna, 17th August.

In the Morea the Greeks have been very successful. We have undisturbed accounts of three battles they have gained over the Turks; the one on the plains of Marathon, where they destroyed 10,000 Turks—Greek loss 6,000; another at Zeitun, (near the Thermopylae) where the Turks lost 8,000 men, with a very trifling sacrifice on the side of the Greeks; the other at Arte, where the Turks lost 22,000 men. The Greek government is in Napoli di Romani. They have paid off their troops with the money remitted from England, and they are disciplining their soldiers in the Morea. The Greek cause is gaining ground. The government is in the undisputed possession of the direction of both army and navy. All the sailors have received three months pay in advance.

The Turkish fleet left Scio on the 12th for Samos, and as yet we have heard no positive news; the story, however, which appears the most accredited, is, that the Greeks have destroyed nearly all the Turkish transports, and that they have driven the Captain Pacha himself from before the island. There are upwards of 80,000 Turks at Scio Nova waiting to be transported to Samos. They are said to be suffering a great deal from diseases, and there are more than 8 or 10,000 disabled men in their camp. They all begin to murmur, and in fact we have seen many of them return here. On the island of Samos the Greeks are perfectly well prepared to receive the attack, and are determined to defend themselves to the last. We hear they have closed all their wells and poisoned their wines and spirits.

Africa.—The ship *Nearchus*, at Saint John, from Liverpool, (the 15th Sept.) was boarded by H. M. ship *Thetis*, Sir J. Phillimore, from Cape Coast, Africa, who reported that the British forces had driven back the Ashantees after several rencontres, but that provisions were very scarce.

From Guatemala.—By a letter from St. John's, 7th September, it appears there is a dreadful civil war raging in the interior of the Republic of Guatemala. The city of Granada was at that time invested by 3500 troops, and a considerable quantity of English property had been captured on the river and Lake Nicaragua.

Singular Occurrence.—A London paper of the 28th September, states that the inhabitants of Devonport have been thrown into the greatest consternation, by the appearance of a contagious disease among the artificers in the dock-

yard. Within the last fortnight several men, who had slightly bruised or accidentally cut themselves in the progress of their work, have become alarmingly ill, mortification has ensued, and seven shipwrights and two sawyers have died. These melancholy events were, by many medical men, attributed to atmospheric influence; but to ascertain the probable cause, Dr. Bell, an eminent surgeon, opened the body of George Nicoll, a shipwright, who had died on the preceding day. In the course of the dissection, he unfortunately happened to scratch one of his fingers, which passed unnoticed at the time. But on that afternoon, he became alarmed, as on examining the scratch, he feared he had imbibed some morbid matter. Shortly afterwards he felt a shivering come on, and he was immediately put to bed and bled. The best medical aid was administered, and the most rigid attention paid to his case; but, in spite of all, the symptoms daily became worse, and he died on the fourth day. It is feared something in the nature of a plague has been retained amongst the timber of some old vessels recently broken up.

The official abstract statement of the number of Hindoo widows who were burnt or buried alive in Zillah and Cutch, between the years 1816 and 1822, is as follows:

Grand total for 1817, 707 widows; for 1818, 839; for 1819, 605; for 1820, 507; for 1821, 654.

Three thousand four hundred and two widows thus sacrificed in those five consecutive years within the British dominions!

One of the principal magistrates observes in an official letter—"For a few years more (I cannot say how many) we must be content to permit a continuance of this practice of burning."

*Freeman's Journal.*

Locked Jaw.—Several years ago, during a conversation in Newport, upon that dreadful malady the locked jaw, an intelligent master of a vessel observed, that when he was at the island of St. Eustatius, he heard an eminent physician remark, that he had many cases of the locked jaw, and never lost a patient. On inquiry of him as to the peculiar mode of treatment in which he had been so successful, the physician replied, that he directed an application of warm lye made of ashes, as strong as possible; if the foot or hand was wounded the same was dipped repeatedly into the lye, and if a part of the body, which could not be immersed in it, then in that case the part affected to be bathed with flannel wrung out from the warm lye. In July last Capt. Charles Gordon, of Newport, unfortunately jumped upon a scraggy pointed spike which perforated his foot and foot, and he was taken home in the most excruciating torture—the attending physician could afford him no relief. Providentially a lady, who heard the above conversation, recommended the warm lye bath, into which his foot was placed—within 15 minutes the anguish was taken out; he went to bed and slept quietly. The application of lye was made for 10 succeeding days, no pain, no uneasy sensation returned, but what is incident to a common sore, and on the eleventh day, Capt. Gordon walked abroad. *Newport Mercury.*

An interesting anecdote of Gen. Macpherson, who died recently in Philadelphia, was related by Gen. La Fayette to one of the friends of the deceased, when on his visit to that city. The story runs thus:—

At the time the war of the revolution broke out, Macpherson, then a youth of eighteen, was in the British army, probably a lieutenant, and was with his regiment at Pensacola. As soon as he heard of the death of his brother, major John Macpherson, who was aid to general Montgomery, and fell at the same moment with his general at the siege of Quebec, he publicly expressed his determination never to take the field against his countrymen, and offered the resignation of his commission. He was not allowed to resign his commission, nor to leave his regiment, which was detained at Pensacola until shortly before the battle of Monmouth.

"The regiment, having arrived at Philadelphia before its evacuation by the British, marched with them through New Jersey, and was engaged in the battle of Monmouth; on which occasion young Macpherson was forced into the field by our ungenerous enemy; but he would neither take his arms with him nor give any orders to his company, and was thus exposed, unarmed, during the whole action, to the balls of his friends. On the arrival of the British army at New York, a representation having been made to sir Henry Clinton, Macpherson was suffered to resign, but not to sell his commission. Disregarding the pecuniary sacrifice, he immediately resigned and joined the American army. He was received cordially by General Washington, appointed a major by brevet, and selected by General La Fayette as one of his aids-de-camp."



## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 17.

**Presidential Election.**—The election for electors took place in this state on Thursday last: in this county the votes were

For the Jackson Ticket 638  
the Crawford Ticket 591

The following is the result in other places, as far as heard from:

	Crawford.	Jackson.
Caswell	1033	90
Person	280	60
Warren	496	152
Raleigh	101	206
Fayetteville	125	346

The election for electors has taken place in most of the states, and we shall soon be enabled to lay before our readers the result of this long contest.

We learn from New Orleans, that on the 10th ult. the widow of the ex-empire, ITURBIDE, arrived there with her two children, a priest, and two servants, from Barataria, where she landed from the schooner United States, captain Fitch, from Soto la Marina, whence she sailed on the 16th ult. The Mexican congress had ordered the immediate departure of Mrs. Iturbide, and suite, for Colombia, where she was to reside to enjoy the pension allowed to her. But as she did not wish to go to Colombia, she preferred embarking on board the schr. U. States, via that place, for Baltimore—but the schooner having mistaken Barataria for the Balize, hoisted the pilot's signal, and lieutenant Cunningham, who commands that station, went on board; he then offered Mrs. Iturbide to convey her to town, which she accepted, and landed at Barataria on the 30th September. The nephew of Iturbide, and a priest, who had followed him, proceeded in the schooner for Havana, and thence to Baltimore. We understand that Mrs. Iturbide intends proceeding to Baltimore, through the interior.

The new constitution of Mexico was to be proclaimed on the 28th Sept.

From the information we have obtained concerning the execution of Iturbide, it appears that he was betrayed by La Garza. These are the details:—Lieutenant Colonel Beneski, aid-de-camp of Iturbide, having landed at Soto la Marina, under pretence of selling some goods he had on board, had a long conference with General La Garza, on the subject of Iturbide. La Garza told him that Iturbide was anxiously expected in Mexico, and that if he came, he (La Garza) would give him the command of his troops. Upon this, Beneski told him that if he would write to Iturbide, the letter would be safely delivered to him by the same vessel returning to London. La Garza wrote immediately to Iturbide, offering him his services, and all the means in his power to serve him. Iturbide, on receiving the letter on board, landed, and La Garza gave him the command of his troops. But having proceeded in the interior, and La Garza beginning to fear for his head, persuaded him that it was better he should enter Soto la Marina as a prisoner. Full of confidence in La Garza, he consented, and shortly after was apprised by this same La Garza, that sentence of death had been pronounced against him.

Nat. Journal.

**Boundary Line.**—The Montreal Courier of October 5, says: the commissioners for settling the boundary line, after deliberating for three days, adjourned on Wednesday last. We understand that they have determined the line between this place and Lake Erie, but it appears, from what we have been enabled to learn, that some difficulties are in the way of the commissioners respecting some other portions of the country, where the line is to be fixed. This we hope may be amicably adjusted at their next meeting, without having recourse to the opinion of an umpire, agreeably to the articles of the treaty of Ghent, relative to the determining what is to be the exact boundary of the two countries. Messrs. Barclay, Dr. Bigsby, Hale, and Thompson, are employed on the part of the British government; and General Porter and Messrs. Ferguson and Delaford on the part of the United States. Ibid.

The synod of New Jersey have recommended that the 4th Thursday of the present month be observed by all the members in their connexion as a day of special prayer, with particular reference to spiritual blessings.

**Vermont.**—The secretary of state has communicated to the legislature a return of the deaf and dumb persons in that state, agreeably to a late resolution, from which it appears that, in 47 towns there are 79 persons of that description, 4 males, 35 females—11 over 30 years of age, 22 between 20 and 30; 37 between 10 and 20; 8 under 10, and one whose age was not returned.

At the Maryland cattle show, plate amounting to \$1040, will be distributed.

It is stated in the papers, that 97 students have joined Yale college since the last vacation, besides medical students.

The legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on the 30th ultimo, after a session of five days.

A duel was fought near New Orleans on the 13th ult. by two citizens, and one of the parties was killed on the spot.

The venerable ex-president ADAMS entered on his ninetieth year the 30th ultimo.

On the 29th ultimo, Nancy Jones was sentenced, by the county court of Philadelphia, to be ducked by immersion, as a common scold. The case has been carried to the Supreme Court, and the execution of the sentence is to remain suspended until that tribunal decide upon its constitutionality.

Two men having a dispute in Ohio, one of them said to the other, "I am not able to fight you; but I will meet you with a musket any day you dare meet me." This being deemed to be a challenge, he was indicted at the late term of Belmont county court, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor in the penitentiary for three years—that being the shortest time prescribed by the law of the state, for sending a challenge to fight a duel.

The town council of Providence, R. I. is preparing to send away all of the idle and dissolute colored people that are found in that place.

It is stated that Mr. Mullony, the American consul at Tangiers, refused to give up some Spanish Patriots who fled to him; altho' they were repeatedly demanded by the French and Spanish consuls.

At the Brighton Fair, a piece of flannel was presented, woven by water power, which is supposed to save half the expense of weaving by hand. The use of water power for the manufacture of flannel is said not to have been yet commenced in Great Britain, and is an American invention.

Capt. Beauneup, of the French brig Eliza, arrived at Savannah from Martinique, informs that 2 French government schooners were lost in the gale at Guadaloupe; and that all the crews perished.

A salute was fired at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 27, in honor of the acknowledgment of the independence of Brazil by the United States, as indicated by the reception of an Envoy.

**Greek Contribution.**—The New York Greek committee has made a further remittance to London, for the benefit of the Greeks, of \$6469, making with the former remittance, the sum of \$38,401 94.

In a neat little paper called the Detroit Gazette, the question is asked, (says the Baltimore American) when will Michigan be admitted into the American confederation? This question is answered as a matter of every day occurrence in the same paper—on the 4th of July 1826. On that day, continues the editor, half a century of our national independence will have been completed, and on that day Michigan and Arkansas will be added to the original thirteen states; and the number will then have been doubled. That this is no ideal speculation appears from other facts recorded in the same paper. To show the facility of communication in that country, wool has been sent 1080 miles, going and coming, to be carded in the establishment recently erected in that city by Messrs. Eldred and French. In another department of the same paper, we were delighted to behold an advertisement by a committee appointed by the patrons of the university of Michigan, announcing the choice of a president, and that every thing was in readiness for the reception of students. The songs of the American muses will now be heard on the borders of our lakes. We will further add on an occasion so interesting as the completion of the first half century of our national independence, that the fourth of July, 1826, should be commemorated as a general jubilee throughout the United States. It should be a solemn, stately, grand and magnificent celebration—a day devoted to all the joyous feelings of the human heart.

**Canal in upper Canada.**—The N. York Albion contains a map of the Peninsula which lies between lakes Erie and Ontario, presenting a view of the several routes proposed for the Welland canal. A company for the construction of this canal, was incorporated in Upper Canada last winter, with a capital of 150,000 dollars. Of

this stock 50,000 have been taken in Canada, 50,000 in N. York, and the remaining 50,000 are reserved to be subscribed in Canada. It is proposed to carry the canal either from the town of Niagara on lake Ontario, or from the Twelve Mile Creek on the same lake, to a navigable part of the Chippewa. The distance by one route is 18 1-2 miles, the fall 232 feet, and the expense is estimated at 105,000 dollars. The distance by the Niagara route is a little greater, and the expense is estimated at 20,000 dollars more. Either route will afford a convenient navigable channel between the two lakes, there being no obstruction to the navigation of the Niagara river from lake Erie to the mouth of the Chippewa. But it is further proposed, after this canal shall be completed, to make a more direct communication with lake Erie, by an additional canal, which shall unite the Chippewa river with Grand river near its outlet in lake Erie. The expense of this canal is estimated at 30,000 dollars. This route, besides being more direct than through the mouth of the Chippewa river, it is said will open three weeks earlier in the spring, in consequence of the great quantity of ice that chokes the outlet of lake Erie opposite to Buffalo.

**The Presidency.**—The time is fast approaching when the hopes and fears, doubts and uncertainties of the political world in relation to this interesting contest, will be fully realized. On the 29th inst. an election of electors will be held in Ohio and from thence on during one half of November the struggle will prevail throughout the whole United States. And then after all that has been said, and written, and acted, for and against the aspirants by zealous friends, or inveterate foes, some of the four will most likely be chosen (although a different result might occur) and all will have to yield to the majority. And why not? It is but for a term of four short years, and whatever may be the fears of some, and the hopes of others, we cannot for ourselves apprehend any serious calamity from the selection of any one of the prominent aspirants. It is rather matter of congratulation that there are among us, so many men of eminence and distinction, as to create so great a diversity of opinion upon whom to fix the seal of "most worthy."

**Canal Revenue and Commerce.**—Seventeen thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars were received by the collector at Albany, for canal toll during the month of October; and four hundred and forty boats cleared by him in the same month, laden with three thousand and six hundred tons of merchandise, besides iron castings, household furniture and sundry articles not enumerated on the rates of toll.

Thomas Say, esq. professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, has undertaken an extensive work, entitled "American Entomology, or description of the insects of North America." It will be comprised in five volumes octavo, and illustrated by colored figures from original drawings executed from nature by the professor, whose reputation and knowledge in the department of natural history equal at least those of any other American savant. As an entomologist he is without a rival. We have before us the first volume of the series, and are struck with its excellence in every respect. Independently of its scientific merits, it is admirable as a specimen of American art in engraving and typography. As such, it deserves and will receive a place in every library, in the formation of which, taste, patriotism and the love of elegance have a share. The plates, text, and paper possess the utmost beauty. The work is sold by Mr. Anthony Finley, at five dollars the volume,—a price by no means excessive.

Nat. Gazette.

New York, Nov. 6.  
**Thunder Storm.**—About two o'clock, yesterday, this city was visited with very heavy thunder and vivid lightning. The lightning struck several buildings in various parts of the city. The store of Messrs. Gregorys in Front-street; two stores in Coenties slip; one in Collee House slip; one in Greenwich, near Read-street; and a stable adjoining the latter, were slightly injured. Several horses were knocked down by the violence of the shock. No lives were lost.

Rutland, (Vermont,) Nov. 2.

**Melancholy Event.**—A striking evidence of the uncertainty of life is exhibited in the late death of John Porter, esq. Rutland. He was tending a distillery in the West Parish, and had left the boiling hot returns from the boiler into a cistern, that was placed under the floor, over which there was a trap door, which he supposed he had shut down, but afterwards in passing that way rather inattentively after his great coat, he stepped into the boiling hot liquor up to his hips. He extricated himself as soon as he could, and jumped into a tub of cold water, from which he was taken by some persons who came to his relief in the greatest agony. He

survived ten days, when, with the greatest composure and resignation, he yielded up his spirit to Him that gave it.

The Huntsville bank was robbed of notes to the amount of between 25,000 and 29,000 dollars on the night of the 13th ult. A reward of \$2,000 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the villain who committed the theft. The robbery was committed by knocking the cashier down as he was passing from the banking room to that of the directors, with the bundle of notes. The door of the passage had been left unlocked, and as the cashier was going as above stated from one room to the other, with a candle in his hand, the passage door was forced open by the robber, who gave the cashier a severe blow, seized the money and escaped.

Bellevue Falls, (Vt.) November 1.

A few evenings since, an inhabitant of a neighbouring village, returning from an excursion to this town, and happening to be *vino cibique gravatus*, (in English, with his skin full of gin,) fell fast asleep in the chaise. While enjoying nature's sweet balm, his horse attempting to turn, backed the wheels off one side of a bridge 20 feet high. But mark how fortune favours the sleepy!—The chaise lodged in the top of a young hemlock that stood by the bridge; the faithful steed maintained his ground; and our hero's slumbers were not disturbed till morning, when he clambered carefully out of his leafy couch, and called the nearest neighbours to help him get his chaise out of the tree top.

**Remarkable Preservation.**—A late Niagara Sentinel mentions that a stage in crossing "deep hollow," near Rochester, was overturned in the night, on the brink of a precipice, and although the descent was from thirty to forty feet, no one was seriously injured.—The editor of the Chronicle has been furnished with an extract from a letter by one of the passengers, giving the particulars of this extraordinary escape.

N. Y. Chron.

We left Rochester in the stage at 3 A. M. perfectly dark—no lamps—and ten passengers, myself the only female. We had proceeded a little more than a mile and a half from the village when the driver lost his direction, and while crossing a causeway, made over a gulf about seventy feet deep, we were precipitated down a precipice of thirty feet—the stage rolling over and over like a log. It first struck a light railing that had been placed as a guard—the top was broken through, and we went over again and again till we rested on a small level where a stone breast work a foot or two in height had been made. That corner of the stage in which I sat stuck into the earth, and the whole weight of its contents came on me. The unutterable horror of the moment you cannot conceive. I expected to die in an instant, from the awful, the amazing pressure. It was as dark as it ever is, and it rained violently. Each thought the others dead, and it was not till the persons above began to move, that a word was uttered. In releasing themselves two or three stepped upon me, and one climbed out by resting his foot upon my head. All but myself at last were extricated, and I, from the shock, had lost the power of moving; besides, the sand and earth poured in upon me so that I could not lift a foot. I heard my husband calling my name in agony, and some crying out, "where is the lady," and others replying she is dead. For a few moments I lay buried in the wreck, unable to speak or move.

At last a man found, in the darkness, where I lay and lifted me out by main strength. But we were now in an awful uncertainty respecting our situation, and what would be our fate; for we supposed, when we turned over, that we were going off the bank of the Genessee, which was in fact only a few rods from us,—and the precipice of that is at least 150 feet. When we rested, it was just on the brink of another descent of nearly forty feet, at the bottom of which was a stream, with rocks and bodies of trees; we afterwards saw the place by daylight and therefore know. Had we gone over the little breast work, our death had been inevitable.—As it was, our preservation is justly considered a miracle.

We remained in this condition nearly an hour, not daring to move at all, lest we should plunge we knew not where. At last a light was brought and we walked through the mire a quarter of a mile, to a house, where we waited till day. We then took seats in another stage, and rode to Lewiston, a distance of eighty miles! All the passengers were somewhat injured, but none so much as to be unable to travel. Not a bone was broken except the poor horse's ribs. Our preservation was beyond all human calculation. God had mercy on us—no other reason can be assigned why we were not killed on the spot.

**Melancholy Accident.**—On Thursday the 14th ult. a boy 7 years of age, the son of Mr. Ladd of Holderness, living near Sandwich line, went from home in the afternoon, and was seen with some other children, about sunset near a dwelling house distant about three quarters of a mile. He probably soon after, set out to return home, and being alone, and night coming on, got bewildered and strayed into the woods. Finding that he

did not return, the family early in the evening went in pursuit of him, assisted by some of the neighbours. Their search proving wholly fruitless, they next day summoned to their aid a large party, and scoured the woods to a considerable distance. They continued the search, reinforced by numbers from other towns, till the Tuesday night following,—but all in vain. Nothing was heard of the child, and the patience and perseverance of the company, as we may well suppose, was pretty nearly exhausted. But as nothing is so agonizing to the heart of a parent as such a dreadful uncertainty of the fate of a child—more distressing far than even the positive assurance of his death—the company, with feelings alike honorable to them, and consoling to the bosoms of the afflicted parents, agreed, at their solicitation, to continue the search one day longer. They did so—and in the afternoon of Wednesday the child was found by col. Shephard of Holderness, in the woods not more than half of a mile from his father's house. He had apparently been dead about twenty-four hours—having subsisted as long as he was able, on the leaves and herbage within his reach. The little circle around him, within which, as struggling nature gave way, he had laid himself down to his last and silent repose, bore witness to his feeble attempts to support life by plucking every green thing within its narrow limits.

Concord (N. Y.) Reg.

## MARRIED.

In this county, on the 11th inst. Mr. SAMUEL S. CLAYTON to Miss RACHEL CABE, daughter of Mr. Wm. Cabe.

On the same day, by the Rev. Samuel Paisley, Mr. THOMAS TATE, to Miss MARY STRATHORN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Strathorn.

Also, on the same day, Mr. SAMUEL BARTON to Miss NANCY BARTON.

## DIED.

In this county, on the 13th inst., Mr. CHARLES PARISH, aged 31 years.

At Charleston, S. C. on the 29th ult. at an advanced age, CHARLES PINCKNEY, esquire, a man whose name is intimately connected with some of the most important transactions in the history of this government. He was a distinguished member of the convention that formed the constitution of the United States, and has been often since a member of congress from his native state.

## MRS. SARAH KING.

In announcing the death of this lady, a writer in the Western Carolinian pays the following just tribute to her virtues:

"The death of this excellent woman is an event deeply to be lamented, not only by her affectionate husband and afflicted relatives, but by her numerous acquaintances and friends, the church of which she was a distinguished member, and the whole community, who profited by her pious conversation, or felt the influence of her active benevolence. To do complete justice to her character, is a task for which we have neither time nor talents. In attempting to record her virtues, we do not fear the charge of adulation, since no eulogy we can offer can equal the many excellencies which adorned her character. Among these, habitual and ardent piety, fervent zeal for the glory of God and the good of immortal souls, cheerful and unwearied activity in the cause she so dearly loved, public and private acts of benevolence, and unlimited hospitality, kindness and good humour, hold a distinguished place. To a mind of more than ordinary vigor, and enriched by more than ordinary accomplishments, was united a tender, sympathizing and affectionate heart. While she attended, with faithfulness and diligence, to the concerns of life, she still made them subservient to "the one thing needful," the concerns of the invisible world. While she engaged, with cheerfulness and animation, in the pleasures of conversation, yet still "her conversation was in heaven." Faithfully discharging all the social and domestic duties of life, she reflected on all around her the loveliness and the glory of that religion which was the governing principle of all her actions. To the cause of missions, among the destitute heathen of our own and of foreign lands, and to all the various public and private charities of this age of uncommon exertion, she was an ardent and active friend. She longed, she wished, she prayed for that glorious era, when "the ancient covenant people of God would be brought in, with the fullness of the gentile nations."—"Though dead, yet she speaketh," and we trust, the recollection of her virtues will excite many of her female friends "to go and do likewise." The memory of the just is blessed. To surviving relatives and friends, many of whom, like herself, are devoted to the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth, she has left the highest of all consolations, namely, the full and perfect conviction that she is now reaping the rich harvest of that piety and devotion to God, she cultivated with so much care while sojourning "in this vale of tears."

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 18th November, at the Plantations in Person county, belonging to the estate of Samuel Smith, deceased, one on Cobb Creek, (known by the name of Campbell's), and the other on South Hyco, (known by the name of Darby's) all the crops of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, &c. all the Plantation Tools, and stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. The sale will commence at the plantation on Cobb Creek.

WILL ALSO BE SOLD,

On the 25th November, at the plantation belonging to the said estate on North Hyco, Caswell county, formerly owned by John Thomas, all the crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, &c. together with the Plantation Tools and stock of every description.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over one dollar, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. All sums under one dollar cash.

Samuel H. Smith,  
John Smith,

October 14, 1824.  
N. B. The sale will continue from day to day, until all is sold at each place.



The Old Testament Gospel is beautifully and well expressed in the following hymn by Cowper:

Israel, in ancient days,  
Not only had a view  
Of Sinai in a blaze,  
But learned the gospel too;  
The types and figures were a glass,  
In which they saw a Saviour's face.

The paschal sacrifice,  
And blood besprinkled door,  
Seen with enlightened eyes,  
And once applied with power,  
Would teach the need of other blood,  
To reconcile the world to God.

The lamb, the dove, set forth  
His perfect innocence,  
Whose blood of matchless worth  
Should be the soul's defence;  
For he, who can for sin atone,  
Must have no failings of his own.

The scape-goat, on his head  
The people's trespass bore,  
And to the desert led,  
Was to be seen no more;  
In him, our surety seem'd to say,  
Behold, I bear your sins away.

Dipt in his fellows' blood,  
The living bird went free;  
The type well understood,  
Express'd the sinner's plea;  
Described a guilty soul enlarged,  
And by our Saviour's death discharged.

Jesus, I love to trace  
Throughout the sacred page,  
The footsteps of thy grace:  
The same in every age,  
O grant that I may faithful be  
To clearer light, vouchsafed to me.

In the closing part of the seventh annual report of the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Peace Society, is the following eloquent article, on the subject of WAR. It is from the writings of the great Robert Hall, of England.

"The contests of nations are both the offspring and parent of injustice. The word of truth ascribes the existence of war to the disorderly passions of men. Whence came wars and fighting among you? saith the apostle James; come they not from your lusts that war in your members? It is certain, two nations cannot engage in hostilities but one party must be guilty of injustice; and if the magnitude of crimes is to be estimated by a regard to their consequences, it is difficult to conceive an action of equal guilt with the wanton violation of peace. Though something must generally be allowed for the complexity and intricacy of national claims, and the consequent liability to deception, yet where the guilt of an unjust war is clear and manifest, it sinks every other crime into insignificance. If the existence of war always implies injustice, in one at least of the parties concerned, it is also the fruitful parent of crimes. It reverses, with respect to its objects, all the rules of morality. It is nothing less than the temporary repeal of the principles of virtue. It is a system out of which almost all the virtues are excluded, and in which nearly all the vices are incorporated. Whatever renders human nature amiable or respectable, whatever engages love or confidence, is sacrificed at its shrine. In instructing us to consider a portion of our fellow creatures as the proper objects of enmity, it removes as far as they are concerned, the basis of all society, of all civilization and virtue; for the basis of these is the good will due to every individual of the species, as being a part of ourselves. From this principle all the rules of social virtue emanate. Justice and humanity in their utmost extent, are nothing more than the practical application of this great law. The sword, and that alone, cuts asunder the bands of consanguinity, which unites man to man. As it immediately aims at the extinction of life, it is next to impossible, upon the principle that every thing may be lawfully done to him whom we have a right to kill—to set limits to military licence—for when men pass from the dominion of reason to that of force, whatever restraints are attempted to be laid on the passions, will be feeble and fluctuating. Though we must applaud, therefore, the attempts of the humane Grotius, to blend maxims of humanity with military operations, it is to be feared they will never coalesce, since the former imply the subsistence of those ties which the latter suppose to be dissolved. Hence the morality of peaceful times is directly opposite to the maxims of war. The fundamental rule of the first, is to do good; of the latter to inflict injuries. The former commands us to succour the oppressed; the latter, to overwhelm the defenceless. The former, teaches men to love their enemies; the latter, to make themselves terrible even to strangers. The rules of morality will not suffer us to promote the dearest interest by falsehood; the maxims of war applaud it when employed in the destruction of others. "That a familiarity with such maxims must tend to harden the heart, as well as to pervert the moral sentiments, is too obvious to need illustration. The natural consequence of their prevalence, is an unfeeling and unprincipled ambition, with an idolatry of talents, and a contempt of virtue; whence the esteem of mankind is turned from the humble,

the beneficent, and the good, to men who are qualified by a genius fertile in expedients, a courage that is never appalled, and a heart that never pities, to become the destroyers of the earth. While the philanthropist is devising means to mitigate the evils and augment the happiness of the world, a fellow worker together with God, in exploring and giving effect to the benevolent tenderness of nature, the warrior is resolving in the gloomy recesses of his capacious mind, plans of future devastation and ruin."

#### John Randolph and the Quaker.

A friend communicates the following anecdote: A Quaker being on a passage to New York in the same steam-boat with John Randolph, took occasion to form an acquaintance with him. "I understand (said he,) thou art John Randolph." "Yes, sir," he replied. "I have heard many things concerning thee, and have a high esteem for thy character, save in one particular." "And what is that?" "While thou art a valiant defender of the rights of freemen, I am told thou dost retain thy fellow men in bondage." "Your charge is true," (said Mr. Randolph,) but what shall be done?" "Thou must set them free." "Well, I will make a proposition to you—I have a hundred slaves; I wish them to be happy. Now if you will take them off my hands and bind yourself to pay me their worth, only in case you do not place them in as good circumstances as they now are, they shall be yours." The Quaker did not expect this; he hesitated. Mr. Randolph then offered to give him ten days to consider the subject.—After a brief season, however, the Quaker declined the proposal.

Now, there are two or three inferences to be deduced from this narration:

1. We at the north, are too apt to condemn, indiscriminately, our southern brethren, for holding slaves, when to set them free at home would be certain insurrection, and when there are not the means for sending them abroad.
2. Are there not many liberal minded men in the southern states, who like John Randolph, would give freedom to their slaves, were they sure of their being suitably provided for, in a foreign country?
3. How important that the colony in Africa should be speedily taken under the patronage of government, or otherwise so sustained as to give confidence to all citizens, and to the blacks themselves.

[Telegraph.]

The following passage of one of Burke's speech in 1781, against the taxation of America, made a strong impression when it was delivered. The figure of *shearing the wolf* is applicable to the present designs of Spain upon her former American colonies.

"We had a right to tax America, and as we had a right, we must do it. We must risk every thing, for every thing, think of no consequences, take no consideration into view but our right; consult no ability, nor measure our right with our power, but must have our right. Oh! miserable and infatuated ministers! miserable and undone country! not to know that right signifies nothing without might, that the claim, without the power of enforcing it, was nugatory and idle in the copy-hold of rival states, or of immense bodies of people. Oh! says a silly man full of his prerogative of dominion over a few beasts of the field, there is excellent wool on the back of a wolf, and therefore he must be sheared. What! shear a wolf? Yes. But will he comply? have you considered the trouble? how will you get this wool? Oh! I have considered nothing, and I will consider nothing but my right: A wolf is an animal that has wool; all animals that have wool are to be shorn, and therefore I will shear the wolf. This was just the kind of reasoning urged by the minister, and this the counsel he had given."

From the Desk of poor Robert the Scribe.

"I will by and by."—You may as well resolve you'll never do it! I am out of all patience with these 'by and by' folks. One hour of the present tense is worth a week in the future.

Why I know a bachelor as well calculated for matrimonial felicity as every virtue and every accomplishment can render him; but he had been putting off the happy time from one year to another, always resolving that he would marry 'by and by'—till the best ten years of his life are gone, and he is still resolving, and I fear will die the same. He that would gather the roses of matrimony should wed in the May of life.—If you wish only the withered leaves and thorns, why, poor Robert says, put it off till September. 'Procrastination is the thief of time.'

I made a visit last winter to see my old friend Jeremy Careless. When we put our horses in the stable he took me to his barn floor to see some wheat he had just threshed. I observed to him that one of the boards to the barn was nearly falling and he had better nail it. I will 'by and by,' said he. Things about the farm looked a little as though 'by and by' folks live there. Next morning the boys came running in with news. An unruly bull had torn off the

board; all the cattle had supped and breakfasted on the white wheat; an old brindle cow was foundered so that she died. Now two nails, worth a penny, and five minutes time, would have saved the life of old brindle; and the white wheat in the bargain. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Passing by my neighbour Nodwell's the other day, I saw that his wife had made a fine garden, and the early peas were shooting luxuriantly above the ground. Said I, "neighbour, but there is a hole in your fence which you had better mend, or the hogs will ruin your garden." "I will by and by," said he. Happening to go by there two days after, I was half deafened with the cry of "Whoe—Whoe—steuboy, steuboy." A drove of hogs came along, and while my neighbour was taking a nap, they had crawled through the broken fence, and destroyed the labor of a week. "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day—poor Robert says."

**Female Heroism.**—Juana Maria Pola, of Santa Fe de Bogota, was a woman whose husband, brothers, and sons, were deeply engaged in the Patriot cause. When Santa Fe was taken from the royalists, after the barracks of the infantry and cavalry had been seized, the patriots paused to collect numbers sufficient to attack the artillery; and then was that interval, when 'the boldest held his breath for a time.' Juana Maria found her sons among the troops who were awaiting the rest. "What do you do here?" said she, "I expect each moment to fight for *La Patria*." "Kneel down, then, and take a mother's blessing. We women will go and receive the first fire, and over our bodies you will march and take yonder cannon, and save your country." She blessed her son, and rushed by the foremost, and the day was theirs. From that day she held a captain's pay and rank. But the royalists retook Santa Fe, and Juana Maria Pola was one of their first victims; she was led to the market place and shot.—*Mrs. Graham's Journal of a residence in Chili.*

#### WHAT I'VE SEEN.

I have seen worth humbled, and unworthiness exalted; yea, even so, that the last was first, and that the first was last.

I have seen men of little intrinsic merit, rising on the tide of fortune, and running with the popular current of the day, until by dint of impudence and perseverance, they've grown into consequence.

I have seen those who were least efficient in time of danger, most boisterous on the subject of military achievements.

I have seen persons far more attentive to the concerns of their neighbors, than their own, and prying into private affairs for the worst of purposes.

I have seen stupidity allied to wealth, producing a display of splendid ignorance, highly disgusting to a sound judgement.

I have seen an affectation of benevolence covering the lowest cunning and darkest intrigue; yea, verily, a wolf in sheep's clothing.

I have seen a little animal so afflicted with pride, as to be almost dull to bursting. It resembled a man too!

I have seen men put on airs of war and bloodshed, who would almost run from a lizard.

I have seen men who were "all things unto all men," and I have seen all men suspicious of them.

I have seen men strive to exalt one who they knew to be unworthy; merely for the purpose of depressing a rival.

I have seen enough of this wicked world, its actings and doing, to cause me to exclaim in the language of the black man, "white folks very unsartain."

JEREMIAH SEE-ALL.

#### THE TYTHE.

A witty divine having received an invitation to dinner, written on the *ten of hearts*, by a young lady of great beauty, merit, and fortune, returned the following:

Your compliments, lady, I pray you forbear, For old English service is much more sincere; You've sent me *ten hearts*, but the *tythe's* only nine:

So give me *one heart*, and take back the *other nine*.

#### EPIGRAM.

Let our young ladies, if they wish to wed  
Men who shall leave a name to rival Time's,  
Know that a handsome but a shallow head  
Is worth about as much as—these four lines.

Charleston, Oct. 23.

**Women.**—It has been shrewdly remarked by some one that there are four orders of women: *Peacocks*, with whom dress is all; the *Magpies*, with whom chatter is all; the *Turtles*, with whom love is all; and the *Paradise birds*, above them all.



#### Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."

From the Richmond Visitor.

#### EARL STIMSON'S FARM.

Mr. Stimson of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y. fifteen miles from the springs of that name, is well known as having obtained the premium in 1879, offered by the agricultural society for the best cultivated farm in the county. And that his success was not owing to the want of excellent farmers to contend with, is evident from the fact, that he obtained the premium over one who, the same year, gathered 175 bushels of corn from one acre, and 714 bushels of potatoes from another. No single acre of Mr. Stimson's farm equalled either of these, but the premium was awarded him, on the ground that the profits of the whole exceeded those of any other farm in the county of the same extent. No wonder that his house is resorted to by agriculturalists from all parts of the country, wishing to profit by his experience. A correspondent of the American Farmer, who appears to be a citizen of Maryland, has given an interesting account of a visit to this celebrated farm. From this we have selected the most important facts.

Mr. Stimson went to Galway in 1812, with no capital, except a sound understanding, a resolute mind, and habits of industry and economy. The average crops of the farm, at that period, were 30 bushels of Indian corn, per acre, 15 of wheat, 20 of barley, 30 of oats, and 14 tons of hay. In 1821, his average crop was, oats 60 bushels per acre, corn 94, spring wheat 34, barley 60, and clover and timothy 31 tons. The clear profit of eight acres from 1812 to 1821, a period of 8 years, after deducting the interest on the value of the land, as well as all expenses of its cultivation, amounted to 1030 dolls. 30 cents.

His whole farm consists at present of 250 acres of arable land, of which a considerable portion is pasture; and 100 acres covered with wood. When the writer, who furnished these statements, was there early in August last, Mr. S. was reaping his principal crop; and from appearances, compared with past years, he calculated on gathering 150 tons of hay, 2000 bushels of potatoes, 5000 bushels of grain of all sorts, and 10,000 lbs. of pork. Mr. Stimson's regular number of labourers does not exceed six; but no less than thirty were then employed. The writer here very justly remarks, "how eminent the advantage, when you can thus hire labourers to meet exactly the demand on your farms, and having accomplished your purpose, discharge them, and free yourself from farther expense."

An analysis of the soil which yields such heavy crops, gives the following results:—water 9.5, animal and vegetable matter 12.5, clay 17.5, silicious sand 54, carbonate of lime 3, soluble salts 1, and oxide of iron 1.

Mr. S. never has resource to naked fallows, but keeps his land almost constantly covered with crops. His plough never sinks beyond the depth of three inches, and is always drawn by one horse. His manure is always given to his crops of small grain, spread on the surface, and turned in with a light harrow. His general system is to sow clover and timothy, the first of which disappears after the second year. He never mows his land more than four, and seldom more than three years; and whenever it does not yield at least 24 tons per acre, he pastures it down, then turns over the sod, rolls it to make the furrows lie close, spreads his manure (five large ox loads to the acre) and as soon as possible after ploughing and spreading the manure, sows his grain.

When a reason was demanded for this strange mode of cultivation, so opposed to every rational theory on the subject, this plain matter of fact man gave this pertinent reply:—"I pretend not to be deeply versed in the *rational* of farming; my business is with its results. I can only tell you, that in tilling my land, at best a laborious business, my object is clear profit. I have tried all the systems I have heard of, and can only say, that the one I follow is the one which most improves my land, and yields me the greatest net income from labour and capital."

It was stated that Mr. S. had no capital when he went to Galway in 1812. He has now, in addition to a profitable farm, an excellent tavern and two stores. He has grown rich; and other farmers may, by industry and by what the writer calls "adherence to the Spanish proverb—Go not to your doctor for every ail; nor to your lawyer for every quarrel; nor to your bottle for every thirst."

#### BARN-YARD.

As this yard is the most favourable place on the farm to make manure, the

outer parts of it should be much higher than the middle; that no manure shall be washed out of it by the greatest rains. As many of the barns and out-houses as is practicable, should stand on this yard, that the manure and rubbish which they afford may be easily conveyed into it. The yard should be considerably large, to afford sufficient room for making manure, and should have several apartments, into which sheep, calves, &c. may be put, as occasion requires. It should be supplied with water; for cattle cannot be driven any distance to water without much inconvenience, a loss of manure, and often very serious injury to themselves. As soon as the yard is cleared in the spring, the good farmer will store it with materials for making manure.

If the barn stands on land somewhat descending, let the stable floor be raised so high from the ground that a cart may be driven under it; and trap doors be made in the floor, into which the manure of the stable may be thrown; and vastly more will be made than if the urine were lost, and the dung thrown out to be exposed to the sun and rain.

At the Brighton fair, last week, a glass bee hive, full with honey, as the bees had left it, particularly attracted the attention of the spectators. It was sent by Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, of Roxbury, and added much to the interest of the exhibition. The hive is of globular form, was filled by the bees in twenty-two days, and is estimated to weigh nearly 100 pounds. The experiment is made by Gen. Dearborn subserves the cause of humanity, as four only of those useful insects, the bee, were found in the hive when removed from its stand.

From the New-England Farmer.

#### FODDERING CATTLE.

It is of very great importance that your barn-yard be provided with pure and wholesome water, especially if the winter food of your cattle consists chiefly or altogether of hay, straw, or other dry food. It has been ascertained that a bullock who has water at command will drink of it eight times a day. Dr. Anderson says, in substance, that particular attention should be paid, not only that cattle have water in plenty, but that it be of a good quality; and that he knew a man who became very rich by being great in such little matters; or, in other words, by attending carefully to things which mankind in general consider of too little consequence to command much attention. This man always made it a point to see that his cattle, particularly his milch cows, should have constant supply of the purest water, and he would not suffer any animal to put a foot into it, or even be tainted by their breath. Cattle which are obliged to wander away some distance from the yard for water through deep snows and slippery paths, exposed to be harassed by dogs, and gored by each other or by neighbour's cattle, suffer more than is generally imagined. Nor is this all—rather than venture on such pilgrimage, they generally stay about the yard, and litter along the highway, eating snow for a livelihood, which chills them, causes them to have the horn oxtemper. (a disease brought on by poor keeping,) and other injuries then and there does (as the lawyers would phrase it) against the peace and dignity of their owners. You likewise lose a great part of their manure, as well as their thrift; and you must either send somebody, or go yourself, and escort your cattle to water, or you must leave your barn-yard barn down, or gate open, that the poor animals may wait on themselves to their watering place. Then, in addition to the inconvenience and losses above mentioned, your yard is thronged with your neighbour's colts, and other half-starved all-bred quadrupeds, who pay no regard to the rights of *meum and tuum*, but steal all the fodder they can lay their mouths on. Then you drive the suit four-footed plunderers to the pound, and thence cometh law-suits, quarrelling amongst neighbours, poverty, profane language, and other evils natural and moral, too numerous for recapitulation. Therefore, Mr. Cultivator, instead of taking your cattle to water, please to take water to your cattle, or we shall put you down as a bad husbandman!

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

**Pickle for Beef and Pork.**—The following receipt for making pickle for beef or pork, is strongly recommended to the adoption of those who pickle beef and pork for family use. Persons in the trade who will adopt it, will find a ready sale for their beef and pork. It has been used by many families in this city, and always approved. I do not hesitate to assert, that there is no pickle in use to be compared with it. It is familiarly known by the name of the "Knickerbocker Pickle."

**Receipt.**—To 6 gallons water, put lbs. salt coarse and fine mixed, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 3 ounces salt petre, ounce pearl ash, and 1 gallon molasses. In making a larger or smaller quantity of pickle, the above proportions are to be observed. Boil and skim these ingredients well, and when cold put over the beef or pork.

An Old Housekeeper.